SENATOR BUTLER'S SPEECH.

In transfering entire to our columns the Speech UTLER, of South Carolina, on the prosition for the separate "secession" of that State from the Union, we comply with a promise made to our readers soon after its delivery.

Were we disposed to pursue further the inquiry into the reality of the grievances of the State which the honorable Senator with so much ability represents, the Speech before us contains enough of assertion and affirmation on that point to afford a wide field for comment and reply. Enough has, however, been already said in this journal on that head, to anticipate such arguments of his as would the State : Union, or the formation of a Southern Confederation of seceding States, because of alleged incurable disaffection to the Union, or unappeasable resentment of the legislation, positive or negative, of the General Government.

We shall not, therefore, fatigue the reader with a repetition of our denial of the assertions of designed oppression of the South by the Government: of pretended combinations by the majority of the States to destroy the value of its peculiar property; or of alleged reduction of the equality in the Union of the rights of South Carolina and other Southern States. These are fruitful themes of declamation by aspiring demagogues, who in truth make the most of them, but not for argument, unless by ambitious sophomores in the public schools, the unsettling of whose notions of right and wrong (as exhibited in recent addresses issued from the Universities of the States of Virginia and South Carolina) are the worst consequences to be at present feared from their agitation.

It must be obvious, indeed, to any intelligent reader that the worthy Senator himself would have forborne no small portion of the whole of this part of his Discourse, had it not been necessary, before he could expect his grave and wise counsel to be received with decent respect-which, according to the newspaper accounts, it hardly was, notwithstanding-to deprecate the displeasure of his hearers by flattering their foibles and soothing their the State headlong out of the Union; yet these very men who prejudices.

With regard to the alleged right of Secession by any State, nothing is now more clear than that it not only has no place or countenance in any part of the Constitution, but that, when, as well in the formation as the ratification of that charter, the recognition of such a right was proposed by the Anti-Federalists, it was treated as a proposition to retain in the new Constitution the separate independence of the States and the consequent imbecility of the General Government under the old Confederation, and was decisively rejected.

The assertion of such a right, to be maintained by arms against the Government, (as is proposed by the Secessionsts of South Carolina,) is no more than the assertion of the right of Revolution, the extreme remedy of the People for extreme oppression by any Government. This right, of course, as a natural right, we do not deny. But we do deny, and ever shall, that mere discontent, in a part | We learn, also, that the personal bearing and deof a people, is sufficient to justify this extreme re- portment of the President throughout the entire sort, especially in a Government in which, as in journey were such as to command the respect of

Not to press this point any further, we invoke the attention of our readers to the lessons of wisdom to be found in the speech of Mr. BUTLER, which, though addressed only to the People of his own State, deserve the attention of his fellow-citizens every where who have ever allowed themselves to parley with those who have pretended to discover, in the process of separate secession, a mode of resenting or redressing the grievances under which they have been persuaded to believe that they are suffering. The demonstration by the Senator is irresistible, both of the absurdity of the proposed attempt at separate secession, and of the ruin and desolation which await success in such an attempt. happily impossible.

Whilst preparing for our columns the Speech of Senator BUTLER, we remark in the newspapers of South Carolina sundry indications which leave little doubt in our mind that the consequence of the late "State-Rights Convention" held in the city of Charleston, (the same to which the Speech of Mr. BUTLER was addressed,) instead of giving fresh activity to the designs of the enemies of the Union, will be to invigorate its friends and confound those who, for a number of years past, have been plotting the attempts that have been made to invade their its destruction, and, with it, their own.

Among these indications, the most gratifying portents of the discomfiture of the Disorganizers are the increased violence, just now, of the "fireeaters"-the immediate secessionists, for example, the ordnance-and-ammunition-men, the rabid proscriptionists of all opinion but their own-and the concentrated bitterness with which they turn upon the true friends of the South, who advise deliberation before proceeding to action upon the wildes and most impracticable of all schemes, separate State secession. Of this spirit, growing more and more vindictive, we might exhibit, from the papers before us-and may at some future day have occasion to do so-a variety of examples. But let one suffice for to-day. In the Columbia Telegraph of Thursday the following paragraph met our eye :

" The Abbeville Banner reached us last evening with a letter from Hon. A. Bunt, defining his position. He is against doing any thing rashly, but we are not able to say whether Mr. Bunr considers any action as rash and premature or not. The Banner says concerning it : 'We publish to day Mr. Bunt's response to the Greenwood interroga tories. We have no doubt the change or modification of his position, since last fall, will be received with surprise by many who looked to him as one of the leaders in favor of separate secession, if need be. Many have been the surmises occasioned by the seeming BACKWARDNESS of Mr. ' Buar in giving expressions of his opinion, and we are by on means surprised at his withholding such sentiments

Having always looked upon Mr. Burt as the impersonation of the chivalry of the State of South Carolina-a gentleman highly accomplished, without fear and without reproach, though deeply imbued with the philosophy of the Calhoun Schoolwe confess our surprise at this rude assault upon him by persons of his own party. Our curiosity to know the why and wherefore of it induced us to search for the Abbeville paper containing his Letter : and, that our readers may judge for them- which JONATHAN EDWARDS preached,

upon a gentleman who has so honorably and faithfully represented his state in the councils of his country, we place his Letter alongside of the Speech of Mr. BUTLER. If the reader will peruse it, he will see that, in his denunciation of supposed wrongs received by the South, and in his disposition to right them, he goes as far as he that goes farthest: whilst, in the passages which we have italicised, it will be observed that his offence consists in solemnly warning his friends against acting with levity in the serious predicament in which they are placed, and especially against deceiving themselves into the belief that, once out of the Union, they can ever return to it without deep humiliation and disgrace.

It gives us pleasure to append to this brief notice of passing events in South Carolina the following proof of the correctness of our impression that the late Convention (at Charleston) of State-Rights' Associations did not truly reflect the sentiment of

seem to justify the secession of any State from the From the Columbia Daily South Carolinian, copied "by request" into the Charleston Courier. . . It is well known that in every district in the State the Southern Rights Associations are merely composed of persons violent for immediate secession. Generally, three or four of the most violent control the Associations, and in making their appointments to this Convention the most ultra secessionists in nearly every district were selected. It is idle, it is absurd, it is without a shadow of foundation, to say that this Convention represented the sentiment of South Carolina. This is palpable on the slightest examination. For instance, the district of Abbeville decided in the election to the State Convention by an overwhelming majority against separate State action, yet eighteen out of twenty delegates appointed to this Convention were for the most extreme measures. Chester, in like manner, is unanimous against separate State action. Greenville is a Union district, not for any kind of action, and yet a delegation of the most extreme secessionists represented that district. Kershaw is nearly unanimous against separale action; and Pendleton, Spartanburg, York, Lexing'on, and Charleston; and yet there were only five negatives to the address and resolutions. I believe there are twenty-seven districts in South Carolins, and I know that ome of the delegates to the State Convention in every district but six are opposed to separate State action; and that in Charleston, York, Abbeville, Chester, Lexington, and Kershaw the entire delegations (or nearly so) are opposed; and yet in the meeting of the Southern Rights Associations, composed of four hundred and thirty delegates, only five voted against resolutions looking to that end! This is really strange very strange! Out of the Charleston delegation alone to this onvention, at least three-fourths were avowedly opposed to separate action, and one of their number representing the majority demanded the yeas and nays, but, at the earnest enreaty of those who wanted to make a one-sided affir of it, the motion was withdrawn, and it is now published to the world that there were but five opposed to separate State ac-tion. There may have been but five nays, but it is known that, packed as the body was, there were at least a dozen times that many ready to vote in the negative. It is beautiful to sweep on in this way, and by such exhibition of strategy carry are trying to carry every thing by storm, are constantly exclaiming to those who object to their policy, keep quiet, dont divide; there is but a shade of difference between us, and if we divide all our moral strength will be lost. This, to one who will view the matter properly, is but a thin veil; for, as soon as the secessionists per se are satisfied of their strength. ner in which Judge CHEVES'S letter was treated in the late Convention: hear the threats that were uttered against Bur-LER, and the still stronger denunciations that await any man ventures to question the policy of this movement, and the indications are unmistakeable, and force the conclusion that the moderate and prudent men, who, we doubt not, com-pose a majority of the State, must show their strength and take their position while yet time is, or they will find wild counsels ruling the hour, and themselves and the great South-

The appropriate and handsome manner in which he President of the United States replied to the many addresses that were made to him, during his recent visit to the North, gives us a very favorable idea of his abilities and discretion. These addresses were made without previous notice, and the President's responses were impromptu; and vet they were all well expressed and to the point. this, the Sovereignty is in the body of the People. all who saw him, and in many instances to make him warm friends. We are n because all who have approached Mr. FILLMORE, since his accession to office, have united in their testimony as to his courteous manners, and the suavity and propriety of his intercourse with his fellow-citizens. He wins golden opinions from all who have business with him, or who call upon him to signify their respect for the office he holds or their esteem for him as a man .- Alex. Gazette.

The Richmond Whig very properly exposes the character of the attempts made in this country to deceive and delude the people in relation to the feeling in CUBA favorable to a revolution in that island. The truth is, that, as far as any authentic information has been received, there is not and has not been a particle of evidence to prove that any portion of the population of Cuba desire a change in their political condition. If there is such a desire, nothing has transpired to convince us of that fact. All the tales heretofore circulated, going to show that the inhabitants of Cuba wish to throw off their allegiance to the Spanish crown and establish another Government, have been without authentic testimony, and have been falsified by the history of the times. Indeed, we are inclined to believe that the population of that island, if the truth could be accurately ascertained, side heartily with the existing authorities in their opposition to country, and bring war, rapine, plunder, and devastation to their peaceful shores. There are a few newspapers in this country which have been employed for a year or two past in manufacturing Cuban news; and it is high time to inquire into the motives and reasons for this course.

CUBAN "PATRIOTS" RETURNING .- The "Ame rican Union" of the 22d instant (published at Griffin, Georgia) says:

"Every arrival of the cars brings back to their homes son of the youngsters who were duped into the idea of taking Cuba by storm. Some of the boys give rather a bad account of the whole affair, and are now willing to acknowledge that they were deceived. They have spent all the money they could rake and scrape, and many of them were compelled t borrow in order to get home. They have seen the elephant, and are perfectly content to let the Cubans, under existing circumstances, work out their own salvation."

SICKNESS ON THE WESTERN RIVERS .- The Cincinn Gazette says many of the cases recorded as cholera on board the boats of the Mississippi and Ohio are cases of ship feve and other diseases. It is surprising that there is not mor sickness among the emigrants, stowed and stewed on the decks of the river steamers. The emigrants, in their passage across the Atlantic, are crowded below deck, with little ventilation, with poor food, and no exercise. On arriving they indulge freely in fresh fish, the cheap tropical fruits that are temptingly displayed, and vegetables already in process of decay. After indulgence in this way, exposed on the levee in the sun, and wet, night and day, they crowd themselves into the smallest compass and most inconvenient accommodations, where, balf fed, and with little or no rest, they are exposed to the heat of the engine, and the cold and damp night air from the river-frozen, steamed, and stewed alternately, day such, is the prospect of injury to her interests such. after day. Few can live through this process long, and many sicken and die without care. - Public Ledger.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION FOR MARYLAND.

The newspaper press of Maryland, we observe, is industriously occupied in discussing the new Constitution proposed for adoption by the People of that State. The disputants on both sides maintain their ground with much tenacity. It appears to us, however, as lookers-on, that, even could the good and the bad which are embodied in the new nstrument be admitted as offsetting each other, yet its defects are so many, and some of its provisions so uncertain, as almost to preclude the idea that it will be ratified by the People. Amongst the many objections which are urged against it, an able correspondent of the Baltimore American has just presented a new and alarming view of the consequences which must result from its adoption. By the 10th section of the 10th article it is pro-

yided that, if the Constitution be adopted by the popular vote on Wednesday next, it "shall go into peration on the fourth day of July next, and on and after said day shall supersede the present Constitution of the State." There being no election of officers under the new Constitution until the first Wednesday of November next, the writer contends that, from the fourth of July to the fifth of November, "the old Constitution will be out of existence, and the new one only in existence on paper, without any officers." He supposes that it was intended to remedy this defect by the 8th section of article 10, in the following words:

"The Governor and all officers, civil and military, n holding commissions under this State, shall continue to hold and exercise their offices, according to their present term, until they shall be superseded pursuant to the provisions of this Constitution, and until their successors be duly qualified."

As this is a subject of vital importance to the eace, safety, and welfare of the people of Maryand, we give the remainder of the communication in the language of the author, who is evidently a member of the legal profession. He says:

"It is my wish to be perfectly candid in this discussion, and I therefore do not hesitate to admit that this article may with propriety be considered as removing the defect alluded to, so far as those officers are concerned whose offices are preserved under the new system—the only alteration being made in the mode of filling them. Thus, justices of the peace may hold over; Judges of the orphans' courts, the Treasurer, &c. may continue to exercise their offices, be cause their offices will remain to be exercised as before. But this is not, and cannot be, with those offices which are created by and are dependant on the old constitution, and are abolished by the new. Among these—composing them principally—are the present courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and the attorney-generalship; and I do not hesitate to assert that, if the constitution be adopted, there will not be in the State of Maryland, from July 4th to November 5th, any courts competent to give ordinary redress for civil wrong, or to arrest or punish for crime, except the Chancery Court, the Orphans' Courts, and the Justices of the Peace. In other words, there will and there must be, a four months anarchy, when there will be cour's, but no judges-pena ties, but no punishment—rights, but no redress. Fraud, plunder, violence may walk abroad in the daylight, without "There is, in this, neither technical subtlety nor forced

Courts and Baltimore City Court, and the office of Attorney General. On the 4th day of July the new constitution, is adopted, 'shall go into operation,' and shall 'supersede the present constitution.' Then, on the 4th day of July, the County Courts, the City Court, and the Attorney General-ship are 'superseded,' with the instrument which creates them. If they remain they are not 'superseded,' nor does the new constitution 'go into operation.' If they are 'superseded,' is they are 'supersed General. On the 4th day of July the new constitution, the new constitution 'go into operation.' If they are 'super-seded,' then there is an end of them; and as their substitutes rannot be chosen for four months, the conclusion is irresistible that for these four months, we lose the muniments of the old system, and are kept from the substitutes, good or bad, of the new. It is absurd to talk about officers ng to exercise their offices' when the offices are aboished. They are militia colonels without their regiments. They are shadows without the substance.

The same writer, in another communication, after stating that he finds the above construction to be conceded as the true and only one by those

"Serious as the consequences of so extraordinary an omis-sion would be under ordinary circumstances, they are rendered doubly mischievous by the additional and unquestionable fact that even when this temporary state of nature is at an end, and the administration of justice is resumed in November, there is no even imagined.—Providence Journal. provision that any of the tribunals, then to go into operation, depending in the present courts. With the existing consti-tution, die the existing county courts and Baltimore city court, The judges of these tribunals have no power or jurisdiction after the 4th of July, if the constitution be adopted. That power and jurisdiction are given to no one else. The whole thority of the new circuit courts, and the courts prescribed for Baltimore city, is confined to cases which arise after their creation. There is not one word which authorizes or professes to authorize their interference with the control already in progress. Not only does the constitution say nothing on the subject expressly, but it gives no power to the Legislature to remedy the defect.

"Here, then, are, at one blow, extinguished all claims for

debt, all suits for wrong upon the dockets of the courts which are abolished. Every indictment against every criminal stands ipso facto quashed after the 4th day of July, if the on be approved. Every writ in the hands of heriff is paralyzed; for how can he execute the mandate tribunal that has no authority, or make return to one that has gone out of existence, or to another which has no power to receive it? Every bail is released; for who can be held ecurity for the appearance of a defendant, when there is no ribunal provided before which he shall appear? Every reognizance for the appearance of criminals is discharged; for how can you enforce an obligation to produce a man, when the security pleads that he was ready, as he stipulated, but there was no court before which he could produce him The constitution provides (Art. 10, sec. 7) for the preserva-tion of 'all rights vested and all liabilities incurred;' but every lawyer knows, as almost every client has discovered, that the distinction is a very broad one, between rights and remedies. Your suit may be renewed after the constitution puts an end to it, and you may obtain redress, provided limitions do not interfere, or your debtor does not run away in nim afterwards with equal constitutionality—provided you

When it is considered how much crime there is now awaiting punishment; how many millions, the fortunes of how many citizens, are now abiding the decision of cases pending in the courts, he must indeed be a rash man who would establish by his vote a jubilee and jail delivery of felons, and inflict at the same time on thousands of innocent and honest victims the shame and suffering of inevitable bank. uptcy. That such will be the certain effect of the new constitution, if it prevails, I cannot entertain a doubt. The mere possibility of such results ought to make any good citizen tremble."

Now, if there be a possibility of this state of hings resulting from the adoption of the new Constitution, (says another Baltimore paper, "the Clipper,") there should be no hesitation in rejecting it; for the suspension of the administration of the control of the disorderly and evil disposed, and place at hazard the lives and property of its citizens.

The venerable Judge Simeon Baldwin, of New Haven, (father of Hon. Roger S. BALDWIN, late United States Senator,) died at his residence in that city on Monday morning, in the 90th year of his age. His life had been one of eminent usefulness, in various public stations, nor was he less honored and beloved in the private and social relations.

Will South Carolina be justifiable in taking such step, (as Secession ?) Can the men who urge her the wrongs which she has suffered or is suffering be conjectured. is the relation in which she stands to the Union and to her sister States of the South such, as to COMPLIMENT TO MR. ASHMUN.-A few of the Whig step like this? We answer, no. There is not a riends of the Hon. GRORGE ASERUN, in Northampton, shadow of a doubt but that South Carolina is wrong, which formerly stood in Northampton, and from the pulpit of State of the Confederacy by any such procedure.

[Newbernian, (N. C.)]

Buffalo and Albany rose status to the World, nor excite the sympathy and status to the World, nor excite the sympathy and status to the World, nor excite the sympathy and Albany rose status to the World, nor excite the sympathy and Albany rose status to the World, nor excite the sympathy and Albany rose status to the World, nor excite the sympathy and status to the World, nor excite the sympathy and status to the World, nor excite the sympathy and status to the World, nor excite the sympathy and status to the World, nor excite the sympathy and status to the World, nor excite the sympathy and status to the World, nor excite the sympathy and status to the World, nor excite the sympathy and status to the World, nor excite the sympathy and status to the World, nor excite the sympathy and status to the World, nor excite the sympathy and status to the World, nor excite the sympathy and status to the World, nor excite the Status to the World, nor excite the sympathy and status to the World, nor excite the sympathy and status to the World, nor excite the sympathy and status to the World, nor excite the Status to the World, nor excite the sympathy and status to the World, nor excite the world, nor ex

A NEW SCHEME OF DISORGANIZATION.

Another scheme (than Secession) has been sugested, with a view of avoiding secession now, and at the same time commencing an organization for disunion. We find it (says the New Orleans Picayune) in the Charleston Mercury, where it is men's minds in South Carolina. It is an attempt who had sent Mr. CLAY a present of some of their to reconcile immediate with prospective secession, by half seceding now, and arranging for finishing he work as soon as possible. It is contained in the draught of an Ordinance, to be enacted by the State Convention, for the purpose of withdrawing all the connexions of the State with the Federal Government, as far as it is possible, without affording an excuse for hostilities of any kind. The fellowing are the leading features of the Ordinance :

It enacts, as a fundamental and perpetual law of the State resident of the United States shall ever be appointed again; that the seats of the Senators and Representatives in Congress shall be vacated, and no successors shall ever be appointed; and that every citizen of the State who shall accept and hold any Federal office or appointment whatever, except such local offices as exist constitutionally within the State, shall thereby be deprived of all right of citizenship in the State, and all his operty be made liable to a special ad valorem tax of 6 per

The State is to be prohibited from accepting any appropri ation by the Federal Government, for her own use or or that of any of her citizens, which she can refuse without vioating the constitution.

Double taxes are to be imposed upon all property-holders the State who reside more than one month in any one more than one month in any one year in any non-slaveholding State. The Legislature may are to be imposed, at the discretion of the Legislature, upon all the products of the non-slaveholding States.

To this is added a general injunction to encou factures and internal improvements, promote agriculture, particularly drainage, and aid in the establishment of direct incourse with foreign nations, and the building of war

The advantages of this scheme are alleged to be that South Carolina will be morally out of the Union, yet not exposed to any forcible collision with the Federal Government. will have placed herself, as far as she can, in the position of conquered province, submitting because she has not the power successfully to resist, and only till she is able to prepare herself for resistance, and secure allies from the sympathy mmon interests of other States.

All these movements and suggestions contain the same invariable South Carolina assumption that the Union is to be dissolved as soon as possible, and that all questions open for determination are merely those of policy and time.

Governor Calhoun, of New Mexico, has concluded a treaty with Chaco and his confederates, chiefs of the Apaches living east of the Rio Grande. By this treaty the Indians are restricted to such limits as may be assigned by our Government, andare bound to settle down in Pueblos; and the Government engages to furnish them facilities to till the soil.

PEACE AND WAR .- The cost of the Eric Railroad is equal to that of about six months' fighting the Mexicans. Just look at the difference in the permanent effect, the lasting influence of the two expenditures. The effect of the first has been to wards me. excite a spirit of restlessness and lawlessness which is now manifested in the Cuban enterprise, and in other equally discreditable undertakings. The effect of the latter will be to increase the comforts of life, to redeem a wilderness to cultivation, to unite a great people, to advance the civilization of a great country. We do not speak now of the immediate effects, of the crimes, the blood, the demoralization, the untold and inconceivable horrors of war. whose professional opinions are recognised as but of the permanent and remote effects. If the authoritative in the community," continues as same amount of money that has been spent in the world, during the first half of this century, in the arts of destruction, could for the remaining half be spent in the arts of peace, this globe would become an Eden such as preacher never described nor poet

By a late law of the Legislature of Virginia the charter of the city of Richmond was so amended as to require the election of almost or quite all of the Corporation officers to be made by the people. The "privilege," it seems, has given rise to great dissatisfaction. But one election has been held under the law, and that is said to have given a surfeit. The Richmond Dispatch says: "The people, the commissioners, the clerks are all heartily sick of the 'amended charter,' and predicts that there is much trouble in store growing out of it,"
[Alexandria Gazette.

MORMONS IN ST. LOUIS.

The St. Louis Republican of the 11th instant states we hundred Mormons left that city on the day previous for Salt Lake, via Council Bluffs. One-fourth of the party are from the Eastern States, and the remainder from England and Wales. The Republican also states that the numerical strength of the Mormons in that city is much greater than ould at first be imagined. It is the great thoroughfare for those moving Westward. There are now in the city about three thousand English Mormons. They have no church. but attend Divine service twice each day at Concert Hall; and they celebrate their feasts and perform their devotional duties with the same regularity, if not in the same style, as their brethren in the valley. They have also theatrical performnces, especially for members of their own persuasion. The spring Mormon emigration for this year will soon close. The ast ship load, consisting of several hundreds, started from the mean time. You may arrest the criminal also, and try Liverpool some thirty or thirty-five days since, and is expected to arrive daily.

There are now in England and Wales from 80,000 00,000 persons of the Mormon persuasion, who are patiently biding their time and chance for a voyage to the Mormon home in Salt Lake Valley. They are aided in their efforts by well-organized societies and agencies. They are mostly persons of limited means, however, and twenty years hence, probably, they will not all have reached our country. The inpouring during the coming fall will probably be unusually large.-St. Louis Herald.

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES IN MINNESOTA .- The St. Paul Pioneer" of the 15th instant refers to a fresh outbreak between the Sioux and Chippewa Indians, from which it apprehends hostilities, notwithstanding the treaty of peace of last winter. This new quarrel commenced about the middle justice for four months would subject the State to of April, upon disputed hunting grounds, between a party of Sioux hunters and a party of Chippewa hunters. A Chippewa half-breed was killed, and soon after a small party of Chippewa hunters went to a Sioux Lodge in the night, and Chippewa hunters went to a Sioux Lodge in the night, and killed its inmates. Governor Ramsey has written to the Chippewa agent, Mr. Watrous, requesting him to demand of the Chippewa Chiefs the surrender of these murderers; but that have not been complied with. it is not probable they will be given up. In the mean time, the various bands of Sioux, hearing of these strocities, are stirred up with fell purposes of vengeance. A band of one hundred and thirty Wapaton Sioux warriors, armed and painted, had taken the war path, and by the last accounts were directing their march against the Chippewas at Mille o this step, and who take the lead in pressing it Lac. About the same time another small war party of Sioux forward, justify themselves in the sight of God and from another band left, and it is believed are gone to attack man for any and all the consequences that may the Chippewas who live near the river St., Croix. What follow it? Is the position of that State such, are further barbarities may result from these movements cannot

NEW YORK AND ERIE ROUTE.-FAST TIME.-Passen gers who left New York yesterday morning came over the bear her out, in view of all the circumstances, in a Erie road, took the Saratoga at Dunkirk, connected with the Cleveland and Cincinnati express train at Cleveland, and are running for the Queen City, where they will arrive at eleven (Mass.) have had manufactured at Chicopee, by the Ames entirely wrong, in this movement. She will manufacturing Company, a beautiful gold headed cane to be neither command the respect nor the approbation of company, and for through passengers the presented to him, the wood of which is from the church the world, nor excite the sympathies of a single comfortable in the Union, and for through passengers the Buffalo and Albany road stands no chance of competing

PROTECTION IN U. STATES AND ENGLAND.

We ask the attention of the Public to the follow-We ask the attention of the Public to the lollowing letter from Henry Clay. In it (says the Baltimore American) the venerable statesman discusses the difference between the United States the latest intelligence relating to the difficulties beauth England with reference to the question of the French and Hawaiian Governments. recommended as proceeding from a source of high ability and influence. We give it as an example of the various projects which are running through to Messrs. D. Simmons & Co., of New York, follows: manufactures :

ASHLAND, MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1851. GENTLEMEN: Prior to my reaching home your favor of the 12th instant arrived here, and I have since safely received the case, containing two axes and the hatchets, which you have done me the favor to present to me. I beg your acceptance of my cordial thanks and warm acknowledgments for them. Nothing could exceed the beauty and excellence of their finish, and this praise is due both to the handles and to the axes and hatchets. Such is their neatness that, while South Carolina, that no electors of President and Vice they are admirably adapted to the practical purposes for which they are intended, they will form not unsuitable ornaments for the table of a parlor. I am very glad to hear that you have sent specimens of your manufacture to the great exhibition which is to take place in London next month. They will, I have no doubt, defy all competition abroad, as the American axe has defled all foreign competition in our own country.

I am much gratified to learn from you that this branch o American manufacture is carried on with such success as to need no protection. Such fortunetely is the case with many other branches, and if the tariff should be taken up in a calm. moderate, national spirit, I have no doubt that a just measur of protection might be accorded to the few objects of native dustry requiring it, without prejudice to any interest.

England, by her great advancement in the arts and civilization, and from the fact of our having originated from her, and from the very great extent of our commercial inter rease this tax, but never reduce it. Discriminating taxes with her, exercises a large, perhaps too large an influence upon our councils by her example. Hence her doctrines of free trade have been imported as extensively as her merchandise, and are prevailing to a degree which those who have adopted them will, I think, find it necessary to limit or modify. The condition of England is widely different from that of the United States in respect to industrial pursuits. There the perfection to which manufactures have been carried by great skill, abundant capital, cheap labor, and long experience, renders protection unnecessary. They can safely encounter any competition, at home or abroad. It is diffe with the English agriculture, that is supposed to need protection against foreign competition by eminent English states men, and a struggle is now in progress in England upon that question between the population of the cities and that of the country. The reverse is our condition in the United States. Here our agriculture needs no protection ; but a few branches of our manufactures require, for a limited period, a reasonable and moderate degree of it. With such encouragement they will, at no distant day, attain a maturity and perfection which would enable them to vie with those of any other country; and, in the mean time, we should avoid those revulsions in commerce and monetary affairs which there is toomuch reason to apprehend may result from too free and unrestricted an importation of foreign merchandise.

I am greatly obliged by your kind and friendly offer to fill the case which you have sent me with new tools when those which I have received have worn out. I believe that I shall hardly have occasion to avail myself of your goodness, as these will last me as long as I shall live.

I pray you, gentlemen, also to accept my grateful acknowedgments for the sentiments of personal regard, attachment, and confidence which you do me the honor to entertain to-

I am, with great respect, your friend and obedient servant, H. CLAY. Messrs. D. Simmons & Co., New York.

THE METHODIST CHURCH CASE.

In this case, pending in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, the defence was opened on Monday last, by Hon. RUFUS CHOATE, of Massachusetts, who is to be followed by George Wood, Esq. on the same side, and then the case will be closed for the plaintiffs by the Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON.

Having given the points relied upon by the complainants, representing the Methodist Church South. we now give the formal points taken for the defence, as we find them stated in the New York Commercial Advertiser, as follows:

1. The Methodist Episcopal Church is a religious society, established for the promotion and spread of Christianity, or-ganized in 1784 as an episcopal church independent of the English episcopacy; and, prior to the secession hereinafter mentioned, extended through every part of the United States. mentioned, extended through every part of the United States.

2. Said religious society or institution existed under and subject to the law of public charitable uses.

3. The government and discipline of the society prior to 1808 was under the jurisdiction and control of district or

annual conferences, held in each of the several districts into which the territories within their limits were divided, composed of the clergymen within their respective districts; and from the proceedings of those bodies generally an appeal lay

from the proceedings of those bodies generally an appeal lay
to a general convention, consisting of the ministers comprising the annual conferences; and which convention exerused original as well as appellate powers.

4. Property consisting of real and personal estate, commonly known and distinguished as the Book Concern, has been
and still is held by trustees, subject to the management of said
ecclesiastical jurisdictions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which is subject to the use following, viz. to be appropriated of for the benefit of the travelling supernumerary, and superannuated and worn out preachers, their wives, widows, and

5. The said Book Concern was originally commenced by the travelling preachers, and it has been held, more especially since 1808, in connexion with, and in subordination to, the judicatories of the M. E. Church, who are the managers of

the charity.

6. The M. E. Church, through its annual conferences, as such managers cannot be deprived of their power and control over said funds, unless guilty of a breach of duty, established

by the decree of a court of equity.
7. The trustees are accountable for these funds and proceeds thereof to the Methodist Episcopal Church and its judicatories, and are bound to pay over said income, in fulfilment of the trust under their management and direction, to the be-

8. The beneficiaries, to wit, the travelling, supernumerary, and superannuated preachers belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and their families, have no estate in or right to the said funds, or the income thereof, otherwise than as the same are given out to them from time to time in the adminis-tration of the charity. the persons who may have contributed to the charity, and who

the persons who may have contributed to the charity, and who thereby irrevocably parted with the same.

10. The members in the Southern annual conferences or districts who left the General Conference in 1844, and subsequently formed a new General Conference and a separate ecclesiastical jurisdiction, under the name of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, seceded and separated from the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are no longer in connexion with the Methodist Episcopal Church, which is now composed of that portion of the former members who remained in it and are identified with it.

1. The General Conference who adopted the report of the committee of nine—a plan of separation so called—bad no power to act in the premises.

that have not been complied with.

3. There was no cause of complaint against the action of the General Conference to render a separation necessary or expedient; their general action (and more especially in the case of Bishop Andrew) being warranted by the rules and usages of the church.

4. There was a special agreement about the property in question, which should greener (if the estion of the General

question, which should govern, (if the action of the General Conference is available,) in virtue of which agreement the plaintiffs under the facts of the case can have no right thereto. 11. The secession of the members newly organized as a separate church, if it had been legitimate and fully authorized, and with the entire consent of the church, would not entitle them to any portion of said funds, without an express agreement to that effect, sanctioned by a court of competent invisibilities.

12. The plaintiffs are not entitled to any relief prayed for

WROOPING COUGH.—A gentleman of this city who has tested it, says the following is a certain remedy for whooping cough, always breaking it after the use of the medicine for tested it, says the following is a certain remedy for whooping cough, always breaking it after the use of the medicine for three days, viz. 4 ounces flax seed, 3 ounces honey, 1 ounce liquorice, 4 ounces lemons, boiled together in half a gallon of water. To be well strained, bottled tightly, and kept in a cool place. Dose, a table spoonfol six times a day, to be given always after the coughing ceases.—Col. Telegraph.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS DIFFICULTIES.

The reduction of duties on French wines and brandies to five per cent., and the refunding of the excess of duties

2. The appointment of a Frenchman in the cabinet of the King, on the ground that one of the Ministers is a Scotchman, and another is from the United States;
3. That the diplomatic correspondence shall be conducted.

in French:
4. That the French missionaries shall divide with the Americans the funds allowed by the Government to the support

It would seem from Mr. BUNKER's Letter that only one of the above propositions remained to be adjusted, though he does not state how the others were disposed of. It is not improbable, however, judging from the firmness evinced by the Hawaiian Government in resisting this encroachment upon her sovereignty, that they had been withdrawn. We trust, at least, for the eredit of the French Government, that such was the case, and that further reflection may also induce the withdrawal of the pending proposition:

" LAHARNA, MARCH 8, 1851. "The negotiations which, during several weeks past, have been conducted between Mr. PERRIN, the French Commissioner, and this Government, have been brought to an uneatisfactory conclusion. All the matters occurring during the last ten years, upon which the French have founded their omplaints against the authorities of these Islands, have been calmly considered by the negotiators; and it is understood that the only substantial and incurable difficulty grows out of the demand of the French Commissioner that a portion of the funds applied to the purposes of education shall be appropria-ted to the Catholics residing here, and that a Catholic Minister of Public Instruction shall be associated with the present ncumbent of that office, to the end that the fund may be duly watched for the Catholic benefit. It is understood that the Government has declined acceding to this requirement, and Mr. PERRIM will accordingly retire to 'the Coast' and await the further orders of his Government."

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The Boston Traveller of Saturday, in mentioning the final adjournment of the Legislature of Massachusetts, furnishes the subjoined information of the fate of some of the most prominent measures which engaged its attention:

The resolves concerning slavery and condemnatory of the fugitive slave law were passed by the Senate, but quashed by the House, having been laid on the table by a majority of

The bill for the abolition of capital punishment was passed by the Senate, but rejected by the House by a large majority. The bill for regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors-a very stringent bill, so stringent as to render the chances of its usefulness extremely doubtful-passed the House, but was lost in the Senate.

A proposition to amend the constitution, so as to make the day of the State election correspond with that of the election of Presidential electors, passed the Senate, but received its death blow in the House. A resolve providing for the removal of the seat of government to some interior town in the State was passed by the

Senate, but the House put the subject quietly to sleep by laying it on the table, where it was suffered to remain. The bill, nominally "for the further protection of personal liberty," but really designed to nullify the fugitive slave law,

which passed the Senate, was rejected by the House. A bill relating to banks and usury, got up by Senator Robinson to enable him to repeat some of his familiar disquisitions on those subjects, was adopted by the Senate, but the

House rejected it. It is obvious from these facts that the usual order of things has been reversed, and that the House of Representatives, in the present instance, has been the conservative body.

A needless piece of legislation was accomplished in both branches by the passage of a bill calling a Convention of the people to amend the constitution. The bill, however, must oceive the sanction of the people before it can go into effect.

Our Legislature has followed the example of New York, Ohio, and Virginia in the adoption of a free bank system. This law is an entirely new feature in Massachusetts banking. It was not adopted by a large majority in the Legislature, nor without much opposition. The purport of the law is to allow our banking men to issue bank notes based upon State or town stocks, with a bona fide capital paid in, not less than one hundred thousand dollars.

FROM NEW MEXICO.

The St. Louis Republican has advices from Santa Fe to the 23d of April. The Mexican Boundary Commission were on the Rio Grande, below Dona Ana, and had de-

cided to place the corner stone six or seven miles below that place. The United States troops in New Mexico, it is

said, are suffering from the scurvy.

Complaints continue to be made against the Apache Indians, on account of their repeated deedations.

Governor Calhoun's administration, thus far, as given satisfaction. The members of the Territorial Legislature were to have been elected on the 19th instant. R. C. WEIGHTMAN and A. W. REYNOLDS had been nominated for the post of Dele-

gate in Congress.

The company who brought the above intelligence passed, on the 4th instant, thirty lodges of Chevenne Indians, who were on their way to Fort Mackay. The next day, at Fort Mackay, they saw five tribes of Indians assembled to make peace with Col. HOFFMAN. The tribes were the Camanches, Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Kiowas, and Apaches of the Plains. Both sides of the river were crowded with lodges for at least fifteen miles. The princi-pal chiefs of each tribe were sitting in Council in Col. Hoffman's tent, and the ceremony of smoking the pipe of peace had taken place. Col. Hoffman had acted with prudence and care, and the Indians appeared to be well satisfied with him. It was ught probable that the Cheyennes and Arrapanoes would reject the treaty, and that the others would accept it.

FITZ HENRY WARREN, Esq.-We yesterday had the leasure of greeting in our city this gentleman, the Second Assistant Postmaster General. With his lady, he is on a visit to his former residence in Iowa. He has been indefatigable in the discharge of his duties, and has earned for imself the just reputation of an efficient, impartial, and ourteous officer, and will meet a cordial reception from all his old friends and former acquaintances.

[St. Louis Republican of 18th.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD. - We learn from the St. Louis Republican that the Board of Directors of the Pacific Railroad Company have ordered an advertisement for contracts for the construction of forty-five miles of the road. It is expected that the work of construction will be commenced in a few

NEWSPAPERS .- Judge Longstreet says : " Small is the um that is required to patronize a newspaper, and most amply emunerated is the patron. I care not how humble and unpretending the gazette which he takes, k is next to impossible to fill a sheet fifty-two times a year without putting into it something that is worth the subscription price. Every parent whose son is off from him at school should be supplied with a newspaper. I well remember what a difference there was between those of my schoolmates who had, and those who